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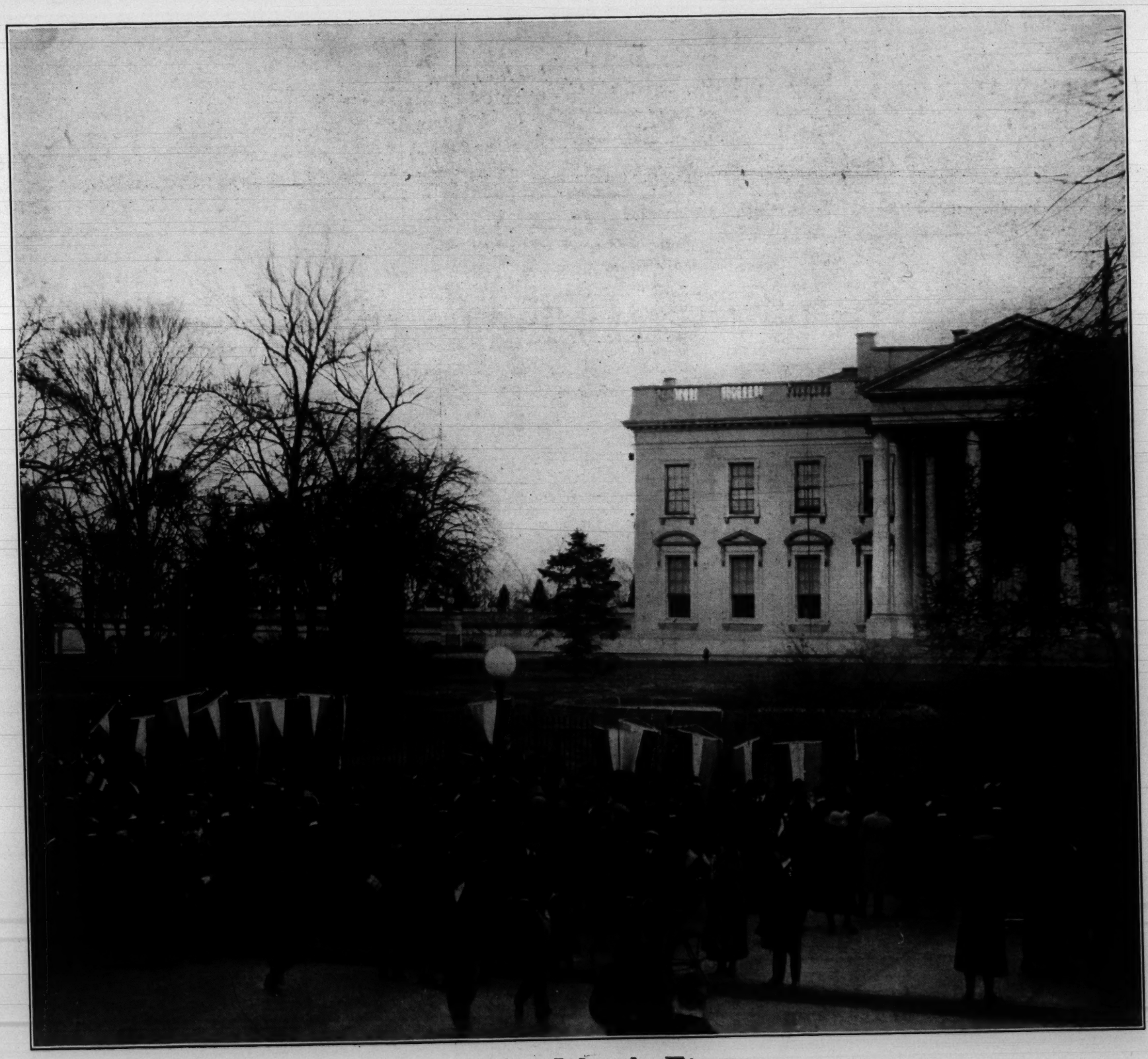
FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1919



The Watch Fire

National Woman's Party

(Incorporated, 1918)

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OBJECT: TO SECURE AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

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(Incorporated, 1918)

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Notes of the Week

Only Another Precedent

THE suffrage bonfires are not really striking a new note in agitation. Listen to what the Christian Science Monitor says of fires in the streets.

"The bonfires which lit up London during the armistice celebrations were familiar sights in the London of Henry VIII's reign. At the sunsetting, in the months of June and July, says Old Stow the Chronicler, 'Bonfires,' as they were called in his day, were made in the streets, 'every man bestowing wood or labor towards them.' Citizens set out tables near the fires, with plentiful refreshments, on festival days, and thereunto they invited their neighbors, and 'passengers' also 'to sit and be merry with them in great familiarity.' These 'bonfire' celebrations were considered good opportunities for the closing of old disputes, and for the bringing of good amity among neighbors."

Will Women Step Backward?

AN Associated Press dispatch from London naively remarks:

"To demobilize about 1,000,000 women war workers is the great task assigned a special department of the Ministry of Labor. Women predominate in this new organization One of the most difficult of their problems will be how to satisfy a munitions worker who has been earning from $18 to $20 a week now that she is called on to return to her former task as a family servant at from $3 to $3.25 a week.

Government officials realize thatt his is one of the hard problems connected with the reconstruction period, especially as these girls and women must sacrifice some of the freedom they have enjoyed as munitions workers and now submit to more exacting hours of work. They are appealing to the workers to adjust themselves to the new order of things as best they can and to be willing to make sacrifices during reconstruction as they did during war."

Could a government make more disgraceful demands upon its women? If the British women show the same spirit which they have exhibited in their fight for the franchise and for other causes, they will not meekly step down when a proposition like this is put up to them.

The British government has decided to give each war worker $4.75 a week for thirteen weeks after she has stopped her war work. And that is more than our own government is offering women.

One administration official predicts that "serious difficulties" are to be expected. We think his judgment in this matter is excellent.

The Labor Party and Women

THE eighth point in the program of eleven points made into a platform by the new Labor party of New York reads:

"Complete equality of men and women in government and industry, with fullest enfranchisement of women and equal pay for men and women doing equal work, limitation of hours for women employed in industry, prevention of night work and the establishment of proper standards for the protection of their health and safety throughout the Union."

Women and Juries Again

THE question of whether or not women will be allowed to sit on juries is being agitated before the present session of the New York legislature by the women lawyers of the state. The New York Call gives the following account of the bill:

"A bill enabling women to act as jurors, although not compelling them to accept service unless they so desire, has been drawn up. Opposition from the upstate farmers was the excuse for not making the duty mandatory. As a result, even if the bill becomes a law a woman may still claim exemption on the ground of sex. The promoters of the bill hold out the inducement to the male legislators that the duties of their sex as to jury service will be greatly lightened.

"If the bill does become a law, then New York will be the seventh state to allow women to sit on juries. The other six are Kansas, California, Utah, Nevada, Colorado and Idaho. In the last state the service is mandatory. Needless to say, all women have the right to vote in these states."

Only a few days ago the Attorney General of Oklahoma ruled that it was unlawful for a woman to sit on a jury in that state since the state constitution specified that the jury should be composed of twelve men.

Women Legislators in New York

MRS. Mary M. Lilly, the Democratic woman member of the New York legislature has introduced a resolution calling upon New York's representatives in Congress to support the federal suffrage amendment. The speaker decreed that the resolution was not in order as the rules of the body provide that resolutions may be introduced only at Monday night sessions. The resolution was introduced again later and carried. In the past week similar resolutions have been carried in the Arizona legislature and in the State Senate of Nebraska.

Mrs. Lilly has introduced bills to abolish capital punishment and to extend the jurisdiction of the children's courts to minors up to 18 years of age instead of 16.

Mrs. Ida B. Sammis, the Republican member, has a program calling for equal pay for equal work, equality of women before the law and the protection of women and children in industry.

A Woman or a Manufacturer

THE governor of New York has appointed a woman, Miss Frances Perkins, on the state Industrial Commission. The manufacturers are protesting vigorously, and have the support of the old line politicians in the legislature against the confirmation of the appointment. The manufacturers say that if there is a woman on the board there will not be room for a manufacturer. Governor Smith, in standing by his appointment, said that he had chosen Miss Perkins because she was familiar with the work of the commission. He admitted that he had had compunctions about giving a woman a position which would pay $8,000 a year; but the ability of the woman to do the work was not questioned.

The Woman's Land Army

THE Woman's Land Army which came into existence in New York city in December, 1917, is to be formed into a permanent organization, according to the Employment Service of the Department of Labor. It is reported that ten thousand women worked in Land Army camps last summer, at least five thousand more took part in gathering the crops. These women drawn from groups of college girls, school teachers, seasonal workers out of employment, did all the hardest work on a farm; they planted, cultivated, harvested, performed dairy work, and ran farm machines.

To aid in the continuation of the work, Land Army chairmen have been appointed already in forty states. These state organizations report that there will be a greater demand for women on the farms this year than there was last year. They are urging any woman who is interested, first if possible, to take a course in farming and then to report with the certainty that she will be given employment.

Bryan as Suffrage Speaker

LAST week Mr. William Jennings Bryan made two speeches in North Carolina urging the immediate passage of the suffrage amendment. One speech was made before the state legislature, which he urged to pass suffrage legislation.

Presidential Suffrage Bill

A BILL has been introduced into the Maine legislature to give women the right to vote for presidential electors. It has not yet been voted upon.

British Women Urge Health Ministry

BRITISH women are making a fight to secure a special Ministry of Health. The need for such a department has been shown by the great numbers of Englishmen who were found physically unfit when examined for military service. As the women say the chief burden of ill health falls upon women. There are at present in Great Britain 18 government departments and 3,306 local bodies which have to do with questions of public health. The women feel further that a woman might well hold the office of Minister of Health since it is concerned closely with matters of especial interest to them.

Republican Committee Demands Suffrage

THE change in the National Suffrage situation is clearly indicated by the strong resolution passed by the National Republican Committee, which met January 10 in Chicago. One year ago, after very great effort on the part of the suffragists, after thorough canvassing of the delegates, after pressure from every possible angle, the Republican National Committee endorsed a very weak resolution. The resolution read:

"Four-fifths of the Republican members of the House of Representatives have voted for the submission to the states of the National Suffrage Amendment, known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment. We, the Republican National Committee, endorse the course of these Republicans in Congress as a true interpretation of the thought of the Republican Party."

This year, one year later, on their own initiative, the Republican Convention passed a resolution of unqualified endorsement of the national amendment and asked for immediate, favorable action by the Senate. It went further and prepared for the prompt ratification of the amendment in the Republican Legislatures. The resolution passed this year reads:

"The National Republican Committee assembled in Chicago, January 10, reiterates its belief in the necessity for the enfranchisement of the women of this country and therefore calls on the United States Senate for the immediate passage of the federal suffrage amendment and it further calls on the Republican State Legislature to stand ready to ratify the same."

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, Mrs. Marjory Miller Whittemore, Mrs. Geo. T. Hendrie, and Miss Margaret Whittemore attended the convention and lobbied the delegates. Abby Scott Baker was the only person at the convention called upon to speak who was not a delegate to the Convention. Will Hayes, the National Chairman, called upon her and she spoke, paying tribute to Theodore Roosevelt at their memorial service.

Telegrams were sent by the Republican leaders to several Republican Legislatures in session, urging them speedily to pass resolutions pending before them, asking the United States Senate immediately to vote and vote favorably for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

To A Comrade

By Elizabeth Kalb

OH, you of the unquenchable spirit—
How I adore you!
I could light forever the waning fires of my courage
At the incessant, upleaping flame of your being!

You,—creature of light and color and vivid emotions,—
Of radiant action;—who ever could dream of you passive,
Submissive, your small self stilled into lazy contentment?
You, fired with the beauty of ardor,
Lovely with love for all that is clean and earnest and forceful,
Yourself daring anything,
So long as it be for Womanhood, and the cause of justice and progress,—
Daring to lead or daring to follow,—
Giving us each of your unfailing inspiration.
You, over whom the jeers and the mockings and the ugly thoughts of those who understand not
Pass lightly, like a spent breath of foul air in a still cavern,
Unflicking the steadfast torch of you,—
I could re-light forever the waning fires of my courage
At the incessant, upleaping flame of your being!

Whom Does Senator Moses Represent?

IF Senator Moses really wishes, as he has said, to vote on the suffrage amendment according to the sentiment of his state, he will vote for it.

The State Senate defeated the resolution this week after endorsing it in the petition, by a majority of seven, but as the case stands a majority of the entire legislature has demanded Senator Moses' vote for suffrage. The lower house, which is recognized to be most closely in touch with the people and broadly representative of their sentiment, has overwhelmingly supported this action, Senator Moses also has before him a request from the National Republican Committee to secure the immediate submission of the amendment to the States.

Seven senators who were in favor of the amendment and had pledged their support to the resolution voted against it when it came before the Senate on Tuesday, January 14. Senator Moses knows the sentiment of these men, and also knows that the largest state legislative body in the country has issued a mandate to its senator asking for his support of the federal amendment.

Innumerable groups of working people in New Hampshire have passed resolutions calling upon Senator Moses to vote for the amendment. The following resolution was passed by the City Employees Union 15501 calling upon the state legislature to demand Senator Moses' vote.

"Whereas, the United States House of Representatives almost a year ago passed the National suffrage amendment extending suffrage to women, and

"Whereas, the President of the United States has urged the Senate to do the same in recognition of women's devoted service in the recent war, and

"Whereas, the President's mission abroad as the world leader of democracy for all people seeking self-government is greatly weakened by the Senate's failure to extend self-government to twenty million American women, and

"Whereas, countries of Europe, including England, Ireland, Wales, Australia, Canada, Russia, Iceland, even Germany, Austria and Hungary have all enfranchised their women, and

"Whereas, the measure lacks only one vote of passing through the Senate, therefore

"Be it Resolved, by City Employees Union 15501, to call upon the New Hampshire Legislature to pass a resolution requesting the Senators from New Hampshire to work and vote for the passage of the national suffrage amendment this session of Congress."

Mt. Washington Lodge, Number 276, passed a similar resolution; Laconia Local, Union 1247; six hundred textile workers, the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, the Bakery and Confectionery Union of Concord, and the Boiler Makers' Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America Union of Portsmouth, all passed resolutions calling upon the legislature to pass the resolution. Since its passage in the House other organizations are drawing up resolutions which are being sent to Senator Moses. The Concord United Brotherhood of Maintenance and Ways and the Concord Cooks and Waiters Union have passed resolutions.

Again New Hampshire is asking "Will Senator Moses abide by the wishes of his constituents?"

Demanding Suffrage by Cable

WHILE suffragists in Washington are burning the speeches of the President as a symbol of their indignation over his failure to do anything to win another vote for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment, women in other parts of the country are sending cable messages to him over the government cables urging him to act immediately.

The New York State Branch of the National Woman's Party, after a meeting at the home of Mrs. John Winter Brannan, acting chairman, sent the following cable, which was signed by Mrs. Brannan and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, State Chairman:

"The New York State Branch of the National Woman's Party believes you can assure the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment and awaits your action."

At the same meeting a resolution was passed endorsing the action taken by the Woman's Party in burning President Wilson's speeches on freedom for other peoples.

On the following day members of the Pennsylvania Branch of the National Woman's Party met at the home of Miss Rebecca D. Ernst, state treasurer, and unanimously passed a motion to send the following cable to the President:

"American women again jailed for suffrage. Your immediate action on Senate demanded."

This message was signed by the National Woman's Party, Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania Branch also decided to send protests from all parts of the state against the imprisonment of American women who are demanding democracy at home. Miss Mary A. Burnham, of the National Advisory Council, sent the following statement to Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania and to Senator Moses of New Hampshire:

"I protest against the imprisonment of women for demanding immediate passage of suffrage amendment. If the United States government will deal justly with women, demonstrations of protest will discontinue. Your favorable vote on amendment is all we need. Will you continue to block our way to political freedom?"

To Senator Knox the following statement was sent by Miss Burnham:

"American women are imprisoned for demanding justice when the whole world is talking democracy. What a sorry spectacle! By refusing to vote for suffrage amendment you are largely responsible for demonstrations before White House. Why should American women be denied the freedom already granted their sisters in England, Russia and elsewhere?"

The Colorado women have cabled a protest to President Wilson and also have wired again to Senator Shafroth and Senator Thomas. To President Wilson the following cable was sent by the Colorado Springs Branch of the National Woman's Party:

"Your countrywomen working for democracy jailed. You alone can free them by forcing passage of amendment."

The message to the Senators reads: "Nation again disgraced by jailing of loyal American women working for democracy at home. Amendment must be passed at once or demonstrations must continue until American women share the right of citizenship now possessed by women of other civilized nations."

Within twenty-four hours of the news of the defeat of the suffrage resolution by the Senate of New Hampshire, a meeting was called at the home of Mrs. Arthur C. Heffenger in Portsmouth at which the speakers were members of the National Woman's Party and members of the Portsmouth Equal Franchise League. The failure of the Administration to do what it can to pass the amendment, and the policy of the National Woman's Party were erplained, after which the women decided to send a message of protest to President Wilson, which read, "Suffragists protest against delay of suffrage by your party in United States Senate."

Legislatures Urge Senate to Pass Suffrage Amendment

THE new year opened with a demand by the legislatures of Colorado and Michigan that the United States Senate pass the suffrage amendment immediately. As soon as these legislatures convened a resolution demanding action from the National Senate was passed by both Houses of the legislatures in these states, asking the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the passage of the suffrage amendment without further delay.

Other legislatures that have passed similar resolutions in the past week are South Dakota, Wisconsin, the lower house of Idaho, which has sent the resolution to the Senate; and the Senate of Oregon, which has sent the resolution to the House without a dissenting voice. The legislatures of Nebraska, New York and Utah have not only passed resolutions endorsing the amendment, but have instructed their senators to vote for it. Other legislatures are considering resolutions and will doubtless pass them within the next few days.

The work in Michigan, leading to the passage of this resolution was under the direction of Mrs. Nelson Whittemore, State chairman of the Michigan branch of the National Woman's Party.

The passage of the resolution in Colorado came as a direct result of the work done under the direction of Dr. Bertha Fowler, of Colorado Springs, State chaiman of Colorado, and Dr. Caroline Spencer, of Colorado Springs, state secretary; Mrs. Lillian Kerr, vice-chairman, who has been acting as chairman in the absence from the state of Mrs. Fowler; and Dr. Margaret Long, chairman of the first Congressional District.

The resolution passed both houses within thirty minutes of the time of its introduction When a similar resolution was introduced two years ago it received the support of the Republicans in the Senate, but was blocked in the committee by the Democrats.

In the meantime the National Woman's Party has worked unceasingly in its campaign for the amendment, and in the recent election was so effective that Senator Shafroth, the Democratic candidate for the Senate was defeated overwhelmingly. He was opposed by the Woman's Party because of the opposition of his national party to the suffrage amendment in Congress.

When the resolution was introduced into the house this time it was unopposed, and shortly after it passed through the Senate.

The resolution reads:

"Whereas, Colorado has long enjoyed the help and counsel of its women in all political matters of citizenship, and by these years of experience demonstrated the benefit to be derived by equal suffrage; and

"Whereas, There is now pending in the Senate of the United States a constitutional amendment, providing for national woman's suffrage; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we urge the United States Senate to take up and pass at the earliest possible date this constitutional amendment, in order that all the women of the nation may have the right of suffrage which they have so carefully earned, and the nation have the benefit of their citizenship; and be it further

"Resolved, That we commend our United States senators and members of congress for the work they have done in behalf of the federal suffrage amendment, and urge them to continue their endeavors until success shall crown their efforts."

THE INTERNATIONAL JOKE—"WE SHALL FIGHT FOR THE THINGS WE HAVE ALWAYS CARRIED NEAREST OUR HEARTS, FOR DEMOCRACY, FOR THE RIGHT OF THOSE WHO SUBMIT TO AUTHORITY TO HAVE A VOICE IN THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT."

In the Name of

Closing the Break in the Line of Watchers as the Police Arrest the Women for Demanding Democracy at Home.

JANUARY thirteenth! Today the great world Peace Conference was to begin the session that would give the rights of self-government to all European peoples. Today President Wilson was to prove that we have kept faith with the little nations, and with the great and the strong; that America was sincere in her demands for democracy; that we have not used those words 'right' and 'justice' in vain.

"We have used great words, all of us. We have used the words 'right' and 'justice' and now we are to prove whether or not we understand these words." So spoke President Wilson at Buckingham Palace a fortnight ago.

Thousands of government clerks pour down the Avenue past the White House. They look neither to right nor left. Over there is the President's house; this is his fence; these are his squares of cement walk. They have seen the headlines announcing the Peace Conference, but they are little interested. After all, things were the same today as they were yesterday, and they will be the same tomorrow, and the next day, and the next. Why should Washington worry? The President is the only one in Washington who has the right of self-government. And so they trudge on.

JANUARY thirteenth! And around the corner of Lafayette Square comes a long silent line of women, each one bearing aloft a banner of purple, white and gold. It is the suffragists again. Twenty-five of them there are, marching straight across the street to the very fence around the President's front yard.

For years they have listened in silence to the futile words of the President; for months they have waited for him to act. For days and weeks they have hoped he would have some thought for the freedom of American women, this man who has had so much to say about freedom in Europe. And at last they have come from the munitions factories where they have given their youth, their spirit and their courage to win the democracy for which Europe now does honor to the President; they have come from the Red Cross camps; they have come from their homes to burn the words they have found when they looked for actions, and to demand the rights and the justice they have helped win for others.

Already the flames leap high as the women cast into them the words that President Wilson has spoken while abroad. They have been kindled with the toast that seemed to ring so clear, "We have used the words 'right' and 'justice' . . . "

A great crowd of questioning people gathers about the fire. "How dreadful," says one, "making a fire on the President's walk!" And, "They ought to be at home cooking dinner," says a rotund man as he looks at the munitions workers. He does not know that munitions workers have been put out of work since the war ended. He is a government clerk, and governments always go on.

"I wonder where they were when the war was on," shouts another. How should he know that the woman at the end of the line has just come from Delaware where she opened her home to twenty-seven men working in a powder factory and nursed them all through influenza because no doctors could be found for them?

The crowd gathers in a little closer; the women step back against the fence as the policemen come running from the park across the street. The women have come to let the President know that American women hold him responsible for the present delay of the suffrage amendment in the Senate. They will keep the fire burning which has flamed on ever since it was lighted on New Year's Day; the fire that carries a burning message to all the world that American women are still fighting for democracy at home.

The policemen break through the crowd. They arrest three women and march off with them dutifully as the other twenty-two close in their line a little and quietly go on with their fire building. They will stay there so long as there is one woman left to tend the flames. The police know this and so they do not worry lest this staunch line scatter before they return to "get more of them." Very deliberately they tramp off across the park to the next street where a patrol wagon is in waiting.

The crowd looks on rather dumbly at first. How should they, government clerks, know why these women care about the meaning of great words when the President refuses to understand? A few school-boys attach themselves to the edge of the throng. They do not understand either. Only they know that these women are "out" with the police and so with school-boy spirit they help the police along. Snickering and tumbling over each other they run over to the fence and begin kicking at the fire. They have seen the police do this, and already a few gaunt and white-haired men are cheering them. There they stand, the too old and too young childishly judging of this thing, presuming to settle it with the small beginnings of a riot.

A soldier comes sauntering by and says to those around him, "It's no way to treat the President. He's **our** commander-in-chief." But before he can say more a young girl in the watching crowd has answered him. "Yes, but he is **our** President, and the war is over but our freedom is still at stake."

THE police return still dutiful but seemingly reluctant to arrest others. Instead they trample upon the fire, they kick it hither and yon, they drag it into the street. They have brought huge shovels, a fire extinguisher and their own great feet for this, thinking that they can stop this flame that burns a sense of disgrace into the minds of Americans. It is useless; the fire only breaks forth in more places after their scufflings and pokings. Small boys run about scattering the logs more than ever. Stolid policemen look

ight and Justice

on doggedly as these youngsters dash in and out. Men in the crowd shout stupidly of women rocking cradles, or making dinners, or raising children, or sending sons to war.

"That ones name is Ver Vane," someone tells you. "She is the mother of eight children, and has been fighting for the rights of young girls under 18 who were barred from increase of wages and back pay in the munitions factories.

"The next one is Elizabeth Kalb, of Houston, Texas. Her mother is Governor of the 'Texas Farm Women.' Next to her is Mrs. Katherine Boyle, of Delaware, who opened her home to men workers of the powder factory when they had influenza and could get no doctors." And on down the line, every woman a worker, every woman demanding the same rights that European women are enjoying today.

It is for this that the police are arresting them according to orders from higher up. They have given up the hope of putting out the fire, deciding that it will be more effective to drag the women away than to try to drag the fire into the gutter. Twenty-one have been taken off in the patrol wagon and only four women now stand there, the purple, white and gold banners still flickering in the dusk. No one dares to touch them. They have somehow become symbolic of the determination and sincerity that runs on behind this fight. The crowd is strangely quiet for a space.

A SCURRY of wind runs up the Avenue. It passes over the heads of the people and sings through the folds of the banners. It sweeps triumphantly over the President's immaculate lawn to the very doors and windows of the White House just as a long licking flame of fire leaps upward from the urn in the center of Lafayette Square.

Then the police have not quite quenched the fire after all. And over to the urn the people surge wildly. These brave women no longer seem so brave. They are victorious, and not defeated.

Small boys begin tearing at the women who are watching the fire at the urn. Young men, not yet old enough to vote nor caring for that right, rush over to the Woman's Party headquarters across the street. They clamber over each other. They climb up the pillars at the front of the building in a mad mob, tear down the flag, the torches and the bell which has never ceased through all this demonstration to toll forth the news that women of America are still fighting for justice. The police stand around somewhere out of sight, and at last the furious youth of Washington goes home to supper.

TWENTY-THREE women have been arrested on the thirteenth of January in Washington for demanding that same right and justice of which the President has been talking ever since he went to Europe.

By eight o'clock that evening they are all back at headquarters, ready to continue their fight. Half an hour later they come forth with banners again. Silently they pass the corner of Lafayette Square. The streets are deserted. Policemen, even, have gone home.

But, no. Even as they cross the street, the United States Park Police begins creeping out from behind the shrubs and trees of Lafayette Square. Washington, passing by, stops to see what is happening and in a few minutes the street is crowded again, the police are shoving and pushing, the flames are running up from the same old square of cement. For an hour or more the police wait impatiently for something to happen—something else than the burning of the President's words. But the crowd believes that the police will do its duty and so waits also. There will be no mob tonight.

Occasionally a man more bold than his companions rushes over to a slight girl and snatches her banner from her. She struggles with him, while from the crowd come remonstrances against this unfair action, mixed with the encouragement of some other man who has not dared to do as much even under the certain protection of the police. Mostly the crowd is in sympathy with this protesting line of women, and some there are who have come to blows with each other in their discussion of woman's rights.

By ten o'clock every one is arrested again and this time taken to the house of detention for the night. They have come from all parts of the country and from all kinds of government service. There is Dr. Caroline Spencer, of Colorado Springs, who brought with her pinyon wood from the free forests of Colorado to start the fire. There are the munitions workers, Adelina Piunti, from Newcastle, Delaware; Mrs. Helen Chisaski, Mrs. C. Weaver, and her daughter, Miss Eva Weaver, and Ruth Scott, all from Bridgeport, Connecticut; and Mrs. Elsie Ver Vane, also from Bridgeport, the president of the Woman's Machinist Union in Bridgeport. From Texas have come Mrs. Alexander Shields and Elizabeth Kalb; from Denver, Colorado, there is Miss Mildred Morris, who has been working for the government in Washington for the past year. There are Miss Lucy Burns, Miss Edith Ainge, of New York; Mrs. Gilson Gardner and Miss Gertrude Crocker, of Chicago; Miss Ellen Winsor, of Haverford, Pa.; Miss Kate Heffelfinger, of Shamokin, Pa.; Mrs. Katherine Boyle, of Newcastle, Del.; Mrs. Naomi Barrett, of Wilmington, Del.; Miss Palys L. Chevier, of New York; Miss Maud Jamieson, of Norfolk, Va.; Miss Elizabeth Huff, of Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Lucia Calmes, of Princeton, Indiana; and Miss Julia Emory, of Baltimore.

Dr. Caroline Spencer, of Colorado Springs, Rebuilding the Watch-fire after the Police Scattered It About

TOMORROW they must appear in court to answer to the charge of—but who knows what the charge will be by tomorrow?

Today the great Peace Conference was to begin the session that will prove . . .

Preserving the Dignity of the Court

Mrs. Gilson Gardner, of Chicago, under Arrest, on her way to the Patrol Wagon

THE federal court-room is filled. Down in the front rows sit the suffragists who have come to hear the trial of twenty-three of their comrades. All morning they have waited in the police court below, but suddenly word came that this was to be a federal case and upstairs everyone has trudged. For the past half hour they have been straggling in hurriedly munching sandwiches, while the Judge is away somewhere at luncheon. One by one the police gather in the officers' benches. The bailiffs appear.

"Silence in the courtroom," roars a bailiff and disappears again.

No one knows just why there should be silence, but the bailiff has so ordained it.

Prosecuting Attorney Givens arrives, the same who prosecuted twenty-four women last August for "climbing a statue." The six-clawed eagle looks down from huge folds of red hangings voraciously listening for the next words of wisdom and justice that shall pour forth from the Judge's bench below. For many years he has waited thus.

At length the Judge arrives—Judge McMahon, who last August sentenced women to ten and fifteen days in jail for demanding democracy in America.

A DOOR at the back opens and four women appear from the detention room. A burst of applause from the courtroom greets them. The Judge frowns, but already the clerk has called, "Lucile Shields."

Lucile Shields steps forward and the clerk solemnly reads the charge of "setting fire to certain combustibles on the White House grounds."

"Do you plead guilty or not guilty?" asks the Judge. There is no answer so the question is repeated with the same result.

"I judge," says the Court very solemnly, "that the defendant intends to remain mute."

The eagle looks on unmoved at this astonishing mark of acumen, and the Judge asks the Prosecuting Attorney to proceed.

A policeman takes the stand and swears that the accused was guilty of lighting certain combustibles, to wit: paper, oil, wood and roping, "which I kep' a puttin' out and puttin' out n' she kep' alightin' and alightin' and so I arrested her, your honor."

Prosecuting Attorney Givens waves him off the stand and has put in his place the Chief Clerk of the Public Buildings and Grounds.

"I am handing to you," says the Prosecuting Attorney, ponderously, "a book purporting to govern the rules and regulations promulgated by the Brigadier General in charge of public grounds." His voice goes off in a dull rumble.

"It is," says the Chief Clerk of the Public Buildings and Grounds, very sadly.

"Your honor, this closes the Governments' case," comes the triumphant announcement from the Prosecuting Attorney.

The case is duly handed over to the Judge, who hurriedly imposes a fine of $10 or five days imprisonment.

The second prisoner is called; the third and the fourth, with the same unvarying accusation, the same testimony, the same conviction.

ANOTHER group of four women enters. Another roar of applause greets them, and before the clerk can cover over the annoyance of the Court, the Judge has spoken. "I do not know," he says, as though he had stretched his wearied imagination to its uttermost, "what can be the motive for this outburst, but if it is repeated I shall consider it contempt of court."

Contempt of Court, with Judge McMahon on the bench!

"The bailiffs will escort the prisoners out and bring them in again," he adds. "And if there is any applause this time . . . "

As he speaks the four prisoners return. The applause breaks forth and continues.

The Judge roars at the bailiff; the bailiffs roar at each other and at everyone else; they scurry to the corners of the courtroom and at last drag forth three very slight women. Off with their heads! They have showed their contempt of court!

"The bailiffs will escort the women out of the courtroom." Three bailiffs and three women march to the doors—"And see that they do not return. And lock the doors," shouts the Judge after them. The Court resumes its dignity.

THEREAFTER the prisoners are brought in one at a time and dismissed to jail immediately.

Occasionally a witness wishing to be more vivid than his fellow police officers adds a bit of detail to his testimony. "She was poking her arm right through the White House fence," announces one officer. Or, "the oil was arunning right down the side of the beautiful urn," interjects another, who has suddenly become aware of the sacredness of beauty.

The Last Suffragist Has Been Arrested and Only the Flame Remains

At last twenty-two women have been tried for setting fire to certain combustibles on the White House grounds. Twenty-two more women have been sentenced to serve five days in jail for taking their right to demand self-government.

One there is of the twenty-three, for whom no witness can be found. But never mind, a witness can be found by tomorrow. The Prosecuting Attorney has promised to find one. The Judge has set her trial for the morrow and the Federal Court of the District of Columbia has been dismissed.

ON the following day the Federal Court again convened to try the case of Mrs. Naomi Barrett, charged with setting fire to certain combustibles on the grounds of the White House.

In the courtroom sat several rows of women from the National Woman's Party waiting to hear justice meted out in the federal court. The same routine of creating respect in the courtroom was finished by the baliffs. The Judge at length appeared and the business of the day proceeded.

Finally came the case of Naomi Barrett. As she walked forward, the courtroom silence was broken by applause. She had courageously stood at the watchfire two days before. For hours she had watched, like the others, bearing a banner that carried the message to the world that women of America want freedom And now she was ready to appear in court, ready to go to jail all alone for the thing she believed in. The applause ran on and on.

Bailiffs looked startled and worried. The Judge ordered silence without avail; he ordered the contemptuous ones in the courtroom to be brought forward. Only five of them were picked out by the bailiffs, and of these one, Mrs. Pflaster, of Virginia, collapsed at once from the surprise of being suddenly dragged from the chair by three husky bailiffs. She sank to the floor fainting, but was dragged up and stuck into a chair, from which she fell limply.

The Judge ordered her removed at once, which was done obediently. A doctor was called. Bailiffs ran about helplessly. Suffragists demanded that they be permitted to see the prisoner, who had been carried off to the ominous recesses of the court chambers, and finally one of them was allowed to go to her.

THE court settled down again with a sigh to the next case on the docket. But scarcely had it composed itself before word came that Mrs. Pflaster was in a serious condition. The suffragists came rushing in and burst into the wisdom of the Judge, dragging him off the bench quite unceremoniously to see for himself what had happened.

Anon the doctor arrived; and in due time a stretcher was called in, and the patient was taken to the Emergency Hospital, while bailiffs wandered up and down in great perturbation.

Again the Judge resumed his seat. The Court at length regained its composure and donning its dignity proceeded to sentence four women, Mrs. Bertha Moller, Miss Gertrude Murphy and Miss Rhoda Kellog, of Minneapolis, and Miss Margaret Whittemore, of Detroit, to twenty-four hours in jail for contempt of court. Mrs. Barret was sentenced to five days in jail.

The patrol bore them off at once to the District jail, where they all went on a hunger strike, with the twenty-two women who were already there.

The Federal Court of the District of Columbia sat on in dignity for the remainder of the day.

The Watchfire

By a Washington Newspaper Man

AS a newspaper man, I have been called upon to cover demonstrations of the National Woman's Party before the White House and in Lafayette Park. When, in my department, the word has been passed "the suffs are having a riot," I perforce have done the double to the scene.

I have readily enough located the "riot," though in this placid city the true picture of rioting is possessed neither by citizens nor police, and just as readily I have located the "rioters."

With a good many years of paper work behind me, I pronounce the "rioters" very poor—and usually very young—specimens of men. On the other hand, the women from party headquarters, unexceptionally, have been about the most upstanding type of person possible. It would not be too much to say that their sisters volunteered for the Battalion of Death in the days before Russia went mad.

This is not a brief for the National Woman's Party. I am not in any way affiliated with it and I knew little of its activities until as a police reporter I was assigned to speech-burnings and subsequent arrests of sentinels and torch-bearers in the Capital's heart.

It is a brief, in just as few words as I can limit myself to, for the spirit which actuates those women posted before the White House, forewarned of the insults which they must undergo from a puerile rabble. These are the "rioters," the rabble.

It ought to pull the heart from a decent man to see mop-haired and unwashed boys who don't know the first sentence of the Declaration of Independence put their hands upon the banners and torches borne by clear-faced women, flat against the iron rails of the White House fence. It ought to force men to take a hand when this real scum touches the garments of those women. In this matter, the police have nothing to do but make polite arrests. The cure for semi-assault of your flag and torch-bearers, members of the National Woman's Party, lies in the commands and, if need be, clenched hands of the real men in your audience. They are officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. A few words from them, on any of these shameful occasions, would have sent your persecutors flying as far as the State War Navy building.

I wish to lay before you my tribute and that of many other newspaper men of Washington for your quiet and tireless appearances with your torches and your flags. It must be unpleasant, mildly speaking, in a way no man can appreciate for you to stand oblivious to the taunts and contemptuous acts of the pitiful "rioters." It is worse than obnoxious to any man who has seen service in the great war. The police have a right to arrest you under a statute, perhaps, but they have no right to allow persistent insults to be levelled at your sentinels.

The spirit of the National Woman's Party sentinels is admirable and compelling to all thinking persons, disregarding the advisability or inadvisability of this method of securing universal enfranchisement in the United States. They are the spiritual descendents of Joan of Arc, Boadicea, Charlotte Corday. It cannot be imagined that they would not fulfill as high a destiny if called to it as any of the women whose names are writ large upon the pages of history.

If this came from the pen of a person well-known to be a proselyte of your party's cause, it would not be worth its burning. But it is the true view of a man who has been mixed for a long time in the newspaper game—than which there is none more disillusioning—and who has seen rough and tough foreign service with America's grand fleet. And if the sentinels are heartened a bit by the tribute, he is glad.

Impressions from the District Jail

The Crowd Watching the Police Drag off Munitions Workers after Scattering the Watch Fire into the Gutters

THE release of Miss Alice Paul, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis and Mrs. Annie Arneil after serving a five day sentence in the District Jail for demanding democracy at home, was followed later in the day by the release of Mrs. Phoebe Munnecke, of Detroit because of her serious illness due to prison conditions, who was sentenced to ten days.

After serving seven days of their ten day sentence, Miss Julia Emory, of Baltimore, and Miss Mary Dubrow, of Passaic, N. J., were released on account of their weakened condition, and on the same day Mrs. Edmund C. Evans, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. A. P. Winston, of Washington, and Miss Harriet Andrews, of Kansas City, Missouri, were released after serving their full sentence of five days.

Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, of Hartford, Conn., and Miss Matilda Young, of Washington, finished their five day sentences on the next day and were released.

MRS. Phoebe Munnecke, of Detroit, was not able to sit up or even take food until more than a day after her release.

Mrs. Munnecke, speaking of her jail experience, declared, "When I heard of the horrors of jail as described by suffragists, I believed them greatly exaggerated; I know now that they did not begin to equal the actual horrors of the District prison. I have often visited jails, and had a general impression of the misery in them, but it is necessary to become one of the inmates to realize the brutality of the treatment which they endure and the real terror of imprisonment. If every man and woman in the country could serve even a day in jail, our prisons would be wiped out. Jail officials, inured to suffering, have no idea how to treat human beings with decency or kindness. We were hustled about by the police, forced into filthy cells just vacated by groups of colored men, and no distinction was made between us and the lowest criminal."

In a note brought out from jail by one of the prisoners, Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett said:

"I WAS saying to a crowd gathered around us in front of the White House; 'We are trying to make America in truth ' a land of freedom' and was about to add that we would have more faith in his sincerity if the President would return and put the federal amendment through instead of traveling about and boasting about the freedom which does not exist, when an officer laid hands on me and marched me off. Our fire, which had been kicked about by the police, flamed up into a glorious blaze as we walked off.

"At the police station, the charge was, 'Kindling a fire in front of the White House.' We were driven to the House of Detention where we were put in a room with a pretty young girl, being held as a witness, and with a little girl arrested in a dance hall. We undressed under the eye of the matron and went to bed. We were given no supper, but the matron let me have a slice of her bread.

"The next morning, we were locked into a room beside the court room to await trial, which was called at eleven. The thing that impressed me was that the whole performance was picayune—that a government such as this should arrest women protesting against such a rank injustice as their disfranchisement for 'kindling a bonfire after sunset' overwhelmed me by its meanness and paltriness. Everybody of any consequence in the country favoring not only the theory of self government, but the specific essential measure, national woman suffrage—and women, for calling attention, by any means open to them, to the glaring gap between the President's faith and the President's works, marched off to jail! It was just too much.

"At the jail we were greeted by all our friends. My straw pallet is the top shelf over that of Mrs. Edmund Evans, of Philadelphia. We are not the only occupants, although we are the only bipeds. The cells on both sides of us have colored prisoners in them.

"I am glad I am here. Since women must be imprisoned for trying to bring about democracy, I am relieved to be on the inside of the jail. I won't have to blush when I am asked in the future if I was among those arrested. It is so little to do for a great cause—just starve for a few days, put up with dirth and vermin, sleep on straw—anyway lie on it. But it is such a despicable thing to force women to do, for we are driven to these means and we will use them as long as we have no others. We are matching our sincerity against the President's sincerity, against the great political parties' sincerity, and we are not ashamed of the picture."

MRS. Harriet Andrews writes of her experience:

"The jail was real. And it was not funny. I had a poetry book to read, but I was sorry I hadn't taken in a volume from the works of the late Henri Fabre. It would have been interesting to study the habits of cockroaches. I lay on my straw pallet and watched them clustered in the upper right hand corner of my cell waiting for my light to be put out before they began their nightly invasion. And when my light went out, the bulb that still burned in the corridor enabled me to watch them crawling down in a long, uninterrupted line. . . . There were also other things that crawled.

"All of which gave one an opportunity to think. One can do an enormous deal of thinking in a cell. At least, in the intervals of being sorry, sorry, sorry, for the other women in the jail. It was good to feel that we were fighting for them as well as for other women.

It was good to be there for once on a genuine level with them, without color line or class distinction; just straw pallets and four legged stools and tubs of tea and dark broth for us all. Only we did not drink our tea nor our broth. When I saw the prisoners led, shivering out of their cells in the chill dawn—why, in heaven's name, do they make the poor things get up for breakfast at five o'clock, and so lengthen out their interminable day?—to take their bowls and spoons and go over to the tubs from which the food was ladled out to them—oh then how glad I was of our cult of not eating in jail!

"The morning I 'came out,' the sense of air and light and space burst upon me like a shout. It was good to be free. Along with that exultation there was another feeling. A feeling of something accomplished. I had helped in a small way to prove to our opposers the immense futility of their opposition. There is something excessively ludicrous in their powerlessness, and we, who came out of jail that morning, although we were weak from fasting, felt joyously stronger than they.

"They can put out our watch fire, tear down our banners, carry off our cherished bell, arrest us, send us to jail—and—the very next day we are back again, building more fires, carrying more banners, going cheerfully to jail again. They are so helpless and so foolish in the face of our persistance. They have done the very worst they can, short of turning guns on us, and still our determination flames. They have no chemicals strong enough to quench our fire."

FROM an inmate of the District Jail the following letter was brought as "facts that I know have happened in the jail in the past six months."

"THE food that we have been getting was not fit for a dumb animal to eat. We got stewed apples for breakfast that had worms and magets an inch long, also hundreds of them. We were given codfish on Friday that was green on the bottom from standing in the pan; also worms about three inches long. When we complained to the Superintendent said, 'Oh well, that could happen at anybody's home.' We are given dry peaches that set in a brass kettle over night.

We are here mixed with the colored, also there have been inmates in here that have been in an awful condition three months, full of sores and they have asked to go to the hospital and have been refused.

"There are rats in here that are as large as cats and walk on your bed at night.

"We are given horrible soup twice a day that I could not express the name of it.

"We are also deprived of having our clothes washed and ironed. There are some poor unfortunates here that are strangers and if they have no money they have to go dirty.

"I truly wish that somebody would please get busy and try and hurry those judges up. Some girls are kept here for months at a time before we are even brought to court and in the end sent away perhaps for two or three years in some other dirty place.

"We sure think the suffragettes are wonderful women and certainly appreciate the interest they have taken in us girls and I myself sincerely hope that they will get their rights. We only wish that we could be out there fighting with them all.

"From one who knows,

"An Inmate of District Jail."

Imprisoning the Suffragists

By Florence Brewer Boeckel

ANTI-SUFFRAGE senators find visiting their suffrage constituents in jail an unpleasant experience.

When Senator McLean, of Connecticut, called on Mrs. Toscan Bennett in her cell in the upper tier of the Washington District jail he announced, "I don't like it here at all, and I don't like you ladies being here."

But all the thanks he got for his sympathy was a chorus of cultivated voices from behind various sets of bars "Your vote would end the necessity of our being here."

The women themselves pronounce jail "very distasteful," but insist they would rather be in than out so long as they haven't a vote when they are out.

The truth is, nobody wants the women in jail, the government officials who order their arrest say they don't; the police who arrest them declare "it goes against the grain" to do it, and tip their hats, and address them as "ladies," and have even been known to slip them a dollar bill now and then by way of contribution to the cause.

When it comes to finding a charge against them, the one under which they were arrested is invariably discarded. Groups of officials consult in private rooms for hours over what the charge shall be changed to while telephones connecting with places "higher up" ring excitedly, and the man supposed to bring the charge refuses to do it and all the women held in the Federal Court get moved down to the District Court or vice versa.

As to the judge, who sits on his red velvet dais and sentences them, he leans uneasily forward and declares "it shocks him to send cultured, delicate women into the haunts of criminals," pleads with them to have counsel, to defend themselves, to go on probation—well then, to pay their fines. He sends out desperately to find whether the sun really had set—legally set according to recognized almanacs—before they lighted that bonfire they are charged with building between "sunset and sunrise," and finally dismisses them into the detention room to wait for the jail wagon.

As for the jail authorities, they enter a protest the day a suffrage demonstration starts against any arrests being made, and plead for leniency for the women. But once word reaches them of the actual arrest, they begin preparatory cleaning. According to the later tales of other prisoners they "carry out great bags of dirt and kill the rats and chase the roaches, and spread new blankets over new sheets that cover new mattresses. And the Superintendent bowing receives them with a smile that makes the suffragists guess his favorite song is "Just Keep Sweet," and so they sing it to him constantly.

BUT once in jail, in the tiers of narrow cells, suffragists find a welcome. Except for the few cold blooded ones who "want the windows shut and kept shut and 'll choke all the air out o' the woman that wants fresh air," the prisoners are delighted to see the suffragists coming. Jail has improved since their first incarceration and gets a cleaning every time they arrive. "Jailers aren't so rought either when there is someone around who knows where to report them, and the clothes get mended and clean sheets put on the beds, and even if the suffragists don't eat it, the food gets better," and so when the "suffs" leave they leave more than one weeping inmate behind them and sometimes a friend who doesn't forget when her time is up to come around to see if she can help at headquarters.

"It's the only part that is really hard," the women say, "seeing the others who are there to no purpose."

In the house of detention, the night Mrs. Bennett and her group spent the night there, was a little chap of thirteen who leaned against her with arms about her waist and cried while the police announced he'd have to "go straight back and get it again till he quit running away from the reform school."

They are trying to follow up his case, the ones who aren't in jail, as they have some others. "But," as one woman stated, "though it is a constant agony to me day and night not to be able to start into prison reform I know we must get this amendment through first before it is any use," and so haunted by the injustice of the law as she herself has tested it she keeps on building bonfires of freedom.

Comments of the Press

How It Hurts

SOME time ago The Piedmont called attention to the fact that Senator Pollock was impairing the prospects for Democratic success in 1920. It is in his power to put the equal suffrage amendment through at this session of Congress, which would give the Democratic Party credit for that step forward. But nobody has been able yet to smoke him out of his hole. President Wilson has declared for equal suffrage. President Wilson is the Democratic leader but his pronouncement for equal suffrage gets no credit for his party so long as the enactment of equal suffrage is blocked by Democratic senators. Senator E. D. Smith, South Carolina's senior representative in the upper house, is a Bourbon and no help can be expected from him. But, Pollock is a new man who has not committed himself and there is nothing to hinder his taking a stand alongside of Wilson. The world does move. It has moved forward tremendously in the direction of true democracy as a result of the war to make the world safe for democracy. Autocracy has been dethroned in the countries where it made its last stand and the hosts that overthrew it realized that to be consistent they had to be truly democratic, and that is not a true democracy which taxes a part of its citizens fully qualified for participation in government and then denies them the right to share in a government they must help support.

The tide can be dammed a little while in this country, but it cannot be turned backward. Damming it will simply make it more irresistible when it gets sufficient head to either break through or leap over the dam. Pollock may keep back equal suffrage during the short time he remains in the Senate and so deprive his party of the credit it can obtain by enacting that progressive measure, but he will soon be out of that body and then the Republicans, under the direction of their national committee, which has declared in favor of equal suffrage, will put it through and strengthen their party for years to come. The Democratic Party is not as strong as Wilson and the November elections showed he was not as strong as he had been. And with such a situation facing us, Pollock holds back and will not take the step that will enable his party to get a credit that will strengthen it.—The Piedmont, Greenville, South Carolina, Jan. 11, 1919.

Utilize This Memory

HAS it occurred to you that there is a deal of energy that cannot be expressed in terms of horsepower which is not being conserved and developed in New Hampshire—energy that is operative at present upon personal and limited objects that ought to be attained in order that it may be utilized for general purposes of state?

Here is this large body of womanhood in New Hampshire that is mustering for its fight for full citizenship. Consider it for a moment. Here are women who feel in their souls, and think with reasoned clarity, that they are deprived of precisely the right of self-expression in public matters that their nation has helped win for both men and women in other lands. And all the wealth of energy and devotion in these women is massing again for a new phase of the long struggle for liberation. Can anybody observe this struggle, and more particularly the capabilities brought by the women into the struggle, and avoid the idea that here are qualities that would be of utmost usefulness in the solving of the problems of government? To be sure, woman exercises large indirect influence today, but, apart from the injustice of restricting them to indirect activity, their public usefulness by indirection argues greater usefulness once they are free to devote the energies now used to win the franchise to the state problems in which they are vitally concerned, and to which they can bring much more than energy—their own ideas of right.

That the sphere of woman's interest in public things will be special to a great extent may be granted. And this is right. Woman's world is her own. Please God, the time will never come when man will look upon woman just as he looks upon man. The principal of the Birkenhead drill is vital. On the fatally hurt ship, it will always be for men of our blood: "Women and children first!" It will always be for men to fight in the line, and for women to work at home. But the man and woman together, each bringing characteristic wisdom, may well work out the problems pertaining to the welfare of the men who fight, and of the men and the women who work. And, if one doesn't like to think any more about fighting at present, there are the ever-changing problems of education, health and labor, for example, in which women are most especially interested, and to which they can bring a deal of vigorous and sensible thinking, while in matters of municipal government they would be of invaluable aid. These suggestions are not inclusive. They merely represent some of woman's special interests, to which she can give the energy now put into the fight for emancipation, once this is won.

Think it over. It is a day of conservation and utilization. Why not liberate woman's capabilities for public service, instead of obliging her to use them in a fight to obtain from man that which man had to fight to win for himself?—Manchester (N. H.) Union, Jan. 2, 1919.

Conserve President's Words

WERE the militant suffragettes more practical they might have reserved the condemned speeches for the day when the coal supply may fail.—New York Sun, January 7, 1919.

Suffrage and the Senate

THE woman suffrage question pends again or still in the Senate. Advocates of the Anthony amendment have the issue at their call for another vote and they are only awaiting assurance of votes enough to carry it before bringing it to the test. They intend to take no chances—at least they do not want to take any. But time is fleeting, too, and unless they get the measure before the Senate within the next sixty odd days, not only will its status in the Senate as a pending question be lost, but the favorable vote already recorded in the House will go for naught and have to be scored all over again. The President's appeal to the Senate to pass the suffrage amendment seems not yet to have had the effect it might have been expected to have, and there have been heart burnings and speech burnings as well by the indefatigable and invincible women.

Two votes, it is said, are still needed, one, indeed, would do the business, because the women are playing the parties one against the other and if they can produce a Democratic vote they can command a Republican against it, or the other way, for the case is highly political. Senator Pollock, of South Carolina, is one of the key men. He is accounted favorable, but he is a sphinx. The women want to be sure, for they have not recovered from their experience with Senator Benet, who was also accounted and actually was favorable to their cause but, at the crucial moment, followed a convention course and voted against the amendment. Senator Pollock might do the same, but the chances are that he will not, and the women ought to take them, without requiring guarantees. The opportunity for a dramatic lead into new lines of political thought in harmony with the advanced views of the new time and precipitating a stunning issue in South Carolina quite beyond the reach of intrenched politicians, is alluring and Senator Pollock's perceptions are as keen as his convictions are sure.

The burning of the President's speeches in the public square before the White House singed not a hair of Senator Lodge's beard, but Senator Lodge is as unresponsive to the new thought as the sacred codfish of his own state. The symbolism of the burning is not to such as he, but it cannot fail to penetrate the understanding of men of light, of whom the South Carolinian is one. It is highly mystical and a sign of the times. The women should kindle their faith as they have kindled the words of Wilson, and put the Senate to the touch, suddenly and swiftly, without previous and precise inquisition.—Charleston (S. C.) Evening Post, December 27, 1918.

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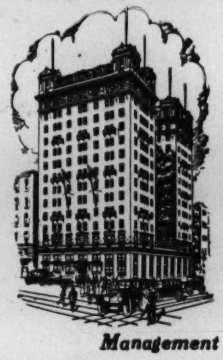
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